

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1897.

NUMBER 44

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shore, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Hawaiian Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant in position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to iron and machinery.

Com.—Wilson Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, M. Mexico, La Plata and the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal stores on contract at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Company, &c., &c.

Com.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal now kept in Rio de Janeiro in Consignation.

Tug Boats always ready for service

Cargo Lighters, &c., &c.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

Successors to W. R. ASSALIS & Co.

11, Rua 1^a de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable in their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.
Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address.—AGFA-RIO.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul, Havana Cigars;
BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo,
Price 12500 per Dozen without bottles.

Also of Meats

CINZA FERREIRA & PENNA S. PAUL (Hamburg),
KODENBERG & Co.

GRUB KUNENBERG, Demold (Lithographers),
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially
during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

J. J. Jensen

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from
Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Established, 1831

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARTMAN AND ROLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger
Cars for broad and narrow gauge
Railways.

Special attention given to the
Structural Construction of Carriages for
shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

A COMPANHIA DE FLOCOS E TECIDOS SMO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1^a de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

J. C. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M. SHIPS ETC., ETC.

Provisor Merchant.

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PLAZA SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-
ways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on
all passenger and freight cars, besides in
all passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fit
out all passenger and freight cars with Air Brakes for Freight
cars at a minimum cost.

For further particulars apply to their
representatives in Brazil

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro

Translations from English into Portuguese
and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. at this office

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1793.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1876.

Reorganized 1879.

Authorized to issue Treasury Notes

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WHOLESALE SPECIALISTS IN PRIVATE CONTRACTING.
Special Agents manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fine and Building
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Shoe Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

THOS. ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Duro and Lisbon wines of the best quality in
bottles, or in casks and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PRUITT & Co.,

Bordeaux.

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Moselle wines, Sherry, Champagne

Cognac and Liquors of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a
tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive
heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach,
intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches,
acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism
in its lessened forms. Mixed with their milk,
it prevents low fevers in children. It is also a
valuable relief for women during menstruation.
Refreshing it can be taken freely as a beverage, and
the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous
deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science
and practice, the princely Magnesia conferred the
honour of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James
Murray, M.D. His signature, written with green ink,
is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 13500 per bottle

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 29 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

a, Rua General Camara—1st floor

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchior Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (\$3,600,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,100.00 (\$35,730).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital \$2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

a, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds .. £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise on every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,175,000

Reserve fund .. £ 670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50 Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. £1,328,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

27, Rua 1º de Março, 2nd floor

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 1º de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co., Ld.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant supply of fresh steam coal. Cory's Merchants always on hand. Prompt delivery and reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service. Engineering Works. Repairs to ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolso, Salas 28 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

P. O. Box. 774.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 750,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches

and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

GENOA.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A. MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000

Idem paid up 500,000

Reserve fund 500,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

Messrs. Rossi & Co.,

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi & Co.,

and correspondents in Italy.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and branches in France.

Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Union Bank of London, Limited.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Par's Bank, Limited.

Lazard Frères & Co.

J. Henry Schroeder & Co.

Kleinwort Sons & Co.

A. Rüffer & Sons.

Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents.

Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

Schroeder, Gehrhardt & Co. Hamburg.

Guarant. Hirsch, Donner, Hamburg.

J. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice 2 1/2 %

With notice 3 months 4 %

6 months 5 %

12 months 6 %

Léon Houssot,

General Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and

beneficial in all affections of the stomach

and intestines, are obtainable in all places

where a post-office exists; the manufactu-

rer will forward by registered mail and

to any given address, if accompanied by

money: 1 box for \$2.50, 3 dozen boxes for

\$25.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-

RANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—H. M. S. Basilisk returned from Rio de Janeiro yesterday morning, having had a very rough weather on the way down. She will remain here some ten days. The *Seavale* may be expected about the end of month.—*Montevideo Times*, October 22.

—The senate of the Argentine province of Mendoza has sanctioned the proposal of the executive to impose a tax of fifty dollars each annually on the owners of mines. The object of the law is to prevent the accumulation of claims and mines in the hands of a few individuals.

—The first steamship cargo made up wholly of wheat to leave New York for Argentina is on the steamship *Besant*, which sailed Sept. 25 for Buenos Aires. It consisted of 174,314 bushels, and was shipped by Jules Schreiber, representing Sabatini Z. Daron of Antwerp, to whom the *Besant* belongs. The wheat is for consumption. It is too late for wheat to be sent to Argentina for seedling purposes this season. The crop in that country is now growing, but will not be ready for export until February.—*N. Y. Shipping List*, Oct. 2.

—A Washington dispatch of September 28th says: —"Minister Buchanan at Buenos Aires has supplied the department of state with copies of decrees issued by the Argentine government, inviting proposals for the construction in Buenos Aires of a central railroad station to cost not exceeding four million dollars. The minister has succeeded in inducing the government, for the first time in the history of such public works, to invite bids from citizens of the United States through the Argentine legation in Washington."

—It is already announced that great preparations are being made in Rio de Janeiro to celebrate the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the Brazilian republic, on November 15th. The most appropriate celebration, in our opinion, would be a day of public mourning, for the path of Brazil since she made herself a republic has been one of retrogression, disorder and misgovernment. She was far happier, more orderly, more respectable, more prosperous and freer as an empire, than she is now under a military despotism disguised as a republic. If the Brazilians could see themselves as others see them they would certainly not congratulate themselves on the change.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 21.

—It does not seem as if Dr. Carles—for we suppose it is he who has made the suggestion to the finance minister—were going to have it all his own way in dealing with the Western Brazilian Telegraph Company. The finance committee is opposed to the project by which telegrams on which differential rates were charged outside of the republic would be charged an extra tariff here. We are inclined to think the commission is right, and this without entering into the merits of the case, as between the rival companies. It may be good policy or it may be bad policy on the part of the Western

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8 p. m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambari:

Central Railway (São Paulo) connects in Curitiba, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juliz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Inter-municipal trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m., the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Itiré Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave Station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.20 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Trains leave the Petropolis at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Minas. Passenger train leaves S. Paulo on Saturdays, leaving Central Railway at 7 a. m. and 1.15 p. m., and all last-mentioned passengers who take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6.25 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the suburban train leaves at 7.10 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the full railway train leaves at 6.40 a. m. and 2.10 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the train leaves the Petropolis at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves the Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursions along the route in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Trains leave the Praça dos Marechais at 6 a. m. daily, and at 11 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marilândia. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave at Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 a. m. and 11 a. m., and at 4.40 p. m., returning at 5.20 a. m., 8.20 a. m., 11.20 a. m., and 4.40 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays, the trains are: leaving at 7.30 a. m., 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 1.30 p. m., 3.30 p. m., 5.30 p. m., and 7.30 p. m.; returning at 8.30 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 12.30 p. m., 2.30 p. m., 4.30 p. m., and 6.30 p. m. Each train gives the excursion half an hour on the summit.

N. B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be expected and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION—Petropolis, E. H. CONGER, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Albuquerque (opposite 1st m. House) Petropolis, RICHMOND C. D. PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 37, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Wm. T. THOMAS, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Albuquerque (opposite Union House), WILIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH—Rua Ferreira da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion at 10 a. m. on Sunday and 11 a. m. on Wednesdays. Evening service every Sunday at 8 p. m. on Wednesdays. Religious lectures on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. on other times by arrangement.
IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A. British Chaplain.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE—Rua Lages de S. Joao, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. on Wednesdays. Bible classes at 10 a. m. on Wednesdays. Gospel preaching at 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching at 7 p. m.
JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Lagoa de Cateio. English service at 11 a. m. on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. on Wednesdays. Bible classes at 10 a. m. on Wednesdays. Gospel preaching at 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching at 7 p. m.
JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rua Tracada da Baixa. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays, and 11 a. m. on Wednesdays.
ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH—Rua de Santa Anna, No. 45. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. HARRIS, Pastor.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO—Rua D. Anna Nery, 154. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
FRANKLIN B. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 25, Rua General Canabarro. Consulting hours from 12 to 1 p. m.
Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. E. MACGREGOR, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.
Dr. Havelburg, Physician and acupuncturist. Residence, 28, Rua de São Marçal. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 2, Rua d'Almeida, H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 21—see also, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 56, Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10.45 p. m. Secretary's office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Secretary, Mr. N. A. W. S. Oan, Hon. Sec. da Casa, General Secretary, K. A. W. S. Oan, Hon. Sec.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESCUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 65,

Telephone 3018

Reached every 15 minutes by the electric tramway line from the town to the Largo do Carmo close to the doors of this hotel, on S. Theresia.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, by its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forest and enjoying the most magnificent scenery view of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Fine wines and liquors. Numerous showers and warm baths. Perfect air, temperature, lighting and incense. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FREDERICK MENTGES, ALEXANDRIA 72, Telephone 3018.

HOTEL RIO DE JANEIRO GEORGE'S

Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved through it. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in the heart of the banking district and within a minute's walk of the Praça and Postoffice. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and perfect service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, No. 8.

1st floor.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65.

On the line of Sylvester Railway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large flower.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Centro)

Telephone No. 3,008

The hotel, which has been completely re-decorated, is situated on the best part of the city, receiving an abundant light from all sides, close to the central bus, the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, good food and warm baths, disinfectant in the water, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, and cold water, and is, therefore, a most convenient place for the first hotel of this capital.

Passengers also a sumptuous table and splendid table service by hand.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

151, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 151

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly renovated and has been provided with every improvement of every description, including a large, modern system of electric lighting and cold water, and is, therefore, a most convenient place for the first hotel of this capital.

The apartments have been repaired and repapered throughout, and are beautifully furnished. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The hotel has a large, comfortable, and well-furnished dining room, and a large, comfortable, and well-furnished dining room.

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From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, October 4.

"NATURAL MONOPOLIES."

The convention of mayors and councilmen, which has just been held at Columbus, Ohio, has brought out very clearly the drift of opinion toward the control by municipalities of what are called "Natural Monopolies." In respect to the water supply the necessity of such control is universally admitted, but when it comes to be a question of furnishing gas and electric light, of running street car lines and operating ferries by direct municipal agencies, there is opened up a large field for debate. The formation of the League of American Municipalities, which has been the first visible result of the convention, is calculated to give an impetus to the extension of the sphere of municipal activity. The tendency of the movement, of which this is the first stage of development, is unquestionably to support the idea that a city may, in its corporate capacity, do all it can in the performance of any service which can be properly called public. The keynote of the movement is obviously the restriction of the area of private enterprise in the operation of public franchises. This is sharply in opposition to the idea that municipal government should be confined within the narrowest limits compatible with the public convenience or welfare. The position thus defined is one of serious importance, because the prevailing sentiment of the newly formed league is evidence of a sentiment already well established and generally diffused among its members. The league will do its part in translating this sentiment into action, just in proportion as united effort is a more powerful force than isolated or independent initiative.

In matters of state and national concern there is a widely entertained conviction that the country is too much governed. There are too many laws, too much money spent in departments of public activity that could be better conducted by private agency, and too much interference with the natural play of forces which give vitality to free government. If a totally different attitude is to be taken in regard to the government of cities, some very good reasons must be taken to sustain it. Certainly some better reasons must be forthcoming than that the new theory of municipal action has secured a great deal of support both at home and abroad, and that it is no longer a question of confining a city government to what it must do, but of discovering how many things it can do as well as, or better than, a private corporation. It is not so much the immediate results of this new theory that are to be considered, as whether it is likely to lead us, and how it may affect the future of our political system. Were the argument in favor of cheaper light or transportation being supplied by the city than through the agency of a private corporation much stronger than it is, there would remain the very grave consideration, what is to be the effect on the conduct of local and general politics and on the forces that are controlled by politicians of an indefinite multiplication of city employees? There may be a danger when the number of men drawing pay from the city treasury becomes large enough to make or unmake political parties, that our servants should become our masters. There certainly would be such a danger unless the conduct of city affairs can be absolutely divorced from partisanship, and unless the holding of a place under a city government becomes as free from political influence or pressure as the holding of a place under a private corporation. That consummation may be at hand here and elsewhere, or it may be very distant; in any case, it is something which will cost a struggle to obtain, and a probably no less arduous struggle to preserve intact. It is at least an open question whether the struggle will not rather be hindered than helped by a further enlargement of the sphere of municipal action.

In his speech at Columbus the other day, Mayor Quincy of Boston made the following observation: "The question whether city life has not already proved too powerful a magnet in attracting people from the country to the town—whether large numbers of those who today earn a scanty, sometimes a precarious, livelihood in cities would not be materially better off in the country—whether municipalities will not yet be forced, in self defense, to open up some regular channels through which those who become dependent upon the public may be returned, so to speak, to the soil, to earn their own support from its cultivation—raise problems for the future which can only be suggested at the present time." Yet, with the apparent approval of its chief magistrate, Boston has been making steady encroachments of late on what may be called the field of private enterprise. It has established a municipal printing office, it has a department of electricity designed to provide isolated plants for the lighting of public buildings, and it keeps 3,000 laborers steadily employed on street and other employments which are elsewhere given out by contract. To light its own public buildings is obviously a step on the part of Boston toward lighting its own streets and public places, and so installing plants large enough to supply the wants of stores and private residences. But a city can hardly treat the electric lighting business as a legitimate sphere for municipal operation and disregard the much stronger argument in favor of running the street cars by means of a city department. If the one is a "natural monopoly," so is the other; if corporations have too much power to tax the consumer in the one case, they are still more advantageously placed for making profit out of a public service in the other.

The city of Boston pays its laborers two dollars a day for nine hours' work. If it ever goes into the lighting business on a large scale, or assumes the right to operate the local transportation franchises, it will undoubtedly be compelled to pay more for labor than private corporations do. This is equivalent to making the urban "magnet" more powerful to draw people from the country, and it would ultimately result in establishing a standard of hours and of pay which would affect every private employer in the city. The labor unions in New York recognize this fact very clearly, and they are quite united in giving their support to the movement here in favor of the municipal operation of public franchises. There are those who favor the change on other grounds, who have not apparently considered all its possible consequences. As it has in the elements of a revolution in the whole theory of local government, the fact cannot be too strongly impressed on the public mind that any step in this direction should be taken after due consideration, and a careful weighing not only of actual experience but of future eventualities.

STEAM VESSEL INSPECTION.

The annual report of Gen. Dumont, supervising inspector-general of steam vessels, shows that approximately 650,000,000 passengers were carried on steam vessels during the year, and that the number of accidents resulting in loss of life was 26. The number of lives lost by accidents from various causes was 183, a decrease as compared with 1896 of 38. Of the number of lives lost, 46 were passengers and 137 belonged to crews of vessels. The number of certificates of inspection issued to domestic vessels during the year was 8,022, and the foreign passenger steam vessels 305.

Of the foreign vessels inspected, 174 were British, 53 German, 18 French, 14 Norwegian, 13 Dutch, 9 Belgian, 6 Spanish, 5 Nicaraguan, 5 Japanese, 4 Danish, 3 Portuguese and 1 Hawaiian. Total number of new life preservers examined during the year, 34,917; number rejected, 163. The number of applications for masters' or pilots' licenses which were rejected because of color blindness was 55.

The report also shows that, from Jan. 1, 1871, to June 30, 1897, a period of twenty-six and a half years under the law of 1871, the average annual loss of life has been 1.25, and the average number of steamers inspected 5,673, a loss of life of only one person to each 5,822,435 passengers carried, as compared with the loss of one life to each 50,000 passengers carried in 1851.

During the year 3,742 iron and steel marine boiler plates were tested at the various mills by inspectors of the service, and of this number 367 plates were rejected for various defects.—N. Y. Shipping List, Oct. 2.

Cafe and Hotel Amazonas,

FORMERLY "BRAGAÇA,"

20-22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20-22

CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment occupies a first class service, well ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations. Good drinks and snacks.

Open until 12 a. m.

David Duran,

PROPRIETOR.

New York and London

Bar and Restaurant

119, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Formerly known as the Londres.

This establishment disposes of a first class service and cuisine. All drinks are guaranteed to be of the best quality. All kind of English and American food, as also beer, cocktails, and specialties.

TURNER CO.

PROPRIETORS.

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,

RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 21

Rio de Janeiro.

THE MANCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1854

CAPITAL . . . £2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to **H. David de Sanson,**
General agent.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

"A CARBONICA."

L. E. Chatenay, Proprietors,
manufacturers of
MINERAL WATERS.

Soda Water,

Quinine Tonic,
Ginger Ale,

Lemonade.

Fruit Champagne,

Seltzer Water

Gas Waters,

etc., etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The establishment is under the charge of Mr. W. H. McGrath, chemist and manufacturer, who will guarantee that these mineral waters shall be equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board a "Olinde" by Dr. Erasmus Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 25 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mangon says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antonio Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and violent illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 2\$300 per box, 12\$500 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

RUA DES. S. PEDRO N. 72

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

"Thistle" Whisky

The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland

IN CASE

PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.

AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.

SLATER, ROGER & Co., Limited.

Proprietors — GLASGOW.

Sole Agent — C. N. Lefebvre,

43, Rua da Candelaria,

Rio de Janeiro.

ENGLISH SCHOOL

58, RUA JOSE' BONIFACIO, 58

(São Domingos)

Vacancy for two English boys as boarders—general education for professionals or business—Portuguese, French, mathematics, science, etc.

Good play ground, special attention given to the happiness of the pupils and to their moral and physical development.

C. H. LOTT, B. A. Cambridge.

WILLIAM SMITH.

English boot and shoemaker, while thanking his numerous customers for their past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same and begs to inform them that he has moved to a more central position at N. 29 A. RUA DE S. PEDRO, Rio de Janeiro.

An Englishman, recently arrived having a thorough knowledge of the import and export business seeks an engagement; is a competent accountant and book-keeper and has had a large practical experience, speaks Spanish; first class testimonials.

Address:

J. J. Wilson

Rua 2 de Dezembro 22 C.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:—Brook, William Keith—Is anxiously enquired after by his family. It has been reported that he died in Rio about July 14th.

HARWOOD, Samuel, of Gifford, Surrey, brickmaker in the employment of Mr. Brass, contractor, in the year 1875.

Rio de Janeiro, October 2nd

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Japanese commissioner, Count Tanaka who recently visited Brazil and the River Plate, has arrived in Valparaiso.

—The British consul at Valparaiso says that the economic condition of Chile is in a bad way and advises emigrants from England not to come there for the present. The protection given by the government to British colonists, he adds, is insufficient and in some cases worse than none at all.

—The controversy between the Peruvian government and the Peruvian Corporation has been partly compromised by the government allowing the company to get out of its obligation to build 160 kilometres of railway, the company in its turn giving up its claim to eighty thousand pounds.

THE N. Y. Shipping List says that fully 8,000 tons of provisions and other freight have been shipped up the Yukon this season, and 2,000 tons more are in transit from Puget Sound points that will get through before the river freezes. It is said there will be no shortage of provisions in the Klondike and surrounding regions.

TREASURE-HOUSES OF JEWELS.

In order to appreciate the wealth which is stored in a Russian church one must go to Kazan Cathedral rather than to St. Isaac's, and on a week-day rather than on Sunday, when it will be densely crowded. Inferior in simplicity of model, magnitude of proportions and costliness of material to the cathedral which I have been describing, and with an arched colonnade, lacking in dignity from its palpable imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, Kazan is a treasure-house of jewels. The iconostasis and balustrade at the altar are of solid silver. The name of the Almighty over the screen is flashed out in diamonds. The chief icon of the Virgin, which is kissed by thousands every day, is embedded in gold and fairly ablaze with large diamonds and other jewels, a huge sapphire being conspicuous among them. Four other icons of the Virgin and the Savior are in line with it, and each is studded with diamonds, pearls and large sapphires and heavily set with gold. Every sacred picture is enriched with gold and precious stones, and sparkles every hour of the day with the lustre of the lighted tapers with which it is surrounded. The cathedral has been since the reign of Alexander I. a storehouse of national trophies. Under the protection of the Lady of Kazan are kept the tattered ensigns of the Napoleonic invasion, the flags of vanquished Persian and Turkish armies, and the keys of cities conquered in war; and it is before the grand altar with its countless jewels that generals and emperors have knelt before setting out on their victorious campaigns.

At the outer end of the Nevski Prospect is another treasure-house—the monastery of St. Alexander Nevski, marking at once the battle-ground and the burial-place of a canonized Russian hero. Within the walls are six or seven churches, many monks' cloisters, and shrines and tombs without number. So sacred is the ground hallowed by the presence of the ashes of St. Alexander Nevski that immense sums are paid for the privilege of interment there. When the visitor has made the tour of the churches and seen the massive silver shrine of the saint with the cataphage and the keys of Adrianople, he is conducted underground from one splendid tomb to another, pausing at every turn to admire an icon heavy with gold and sparkling with gems. The costliest marbles from Italy and Siberia are here, and the sculptures and adornments are of exquisite delicacy and beauty. The crypts where the dead of illustrious Russian families are buried are dark, and the passage through them is made by candlelight; yet they are richer in gold, pearls and diamonds than the faded tombs of the Peruvian Incas. The Romanoffs are buried by themselves in the fortress cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, whose tall, slender spire rises like a golden mast on the north bank of the Neva. One white marble sarcophagus, with its gold ornaments and simple inscriptions, is like another; for in death they do not compete with one another, but are on a common level of equality as a race born to the purple. The cathedral walls are resplendent with gold and covered with trophies of war—flags, shields, battle-axes and keys of fortresses; and icons gleaming with precious stones and gold keep guard over the stately sleep of the dead in this magnificent mausoleum. Not the pictured madonnas and saints alone, but armed soldiers as well, protect the emperors in death as in life, tramping with heavy steps up and down the marble pavement.

The church is always open, and beggars like to go in and say their prayers there, creeping close to some imperial tomb, crossing themselves and kissing the white marble, or an icon, if there be one close at hand. Weakness and misery shelter themselves beside these last seats of the mighty. Around the tomb of Alexander II., the victim of nihilism, there is always a group of

pious worshippers, kneeling at silent prayer. Sick men touch the sarcophagus as though some healing virtue might come out of it. A strange fascination this Russian autocracy exerts over the imaginations and superstitions of men! Even in death it has power to draw poverty and disease toward its own poor dust and to inspire something akin to adoration. —I. N. F., in *New York Tribune*.

SPAIN'S OUTLAY FOR WARFARE.

An official statement was issued in September showing the number of men and the quantities of munitions of war sent to Cuba and the Philippine Islands during the insurrections now in progress in those quarters. Between November, 1895, and May, 1897, the Spanish government sent to Cuba 181,738 soldiers, 6,261 officers, of whom 49 were generals; 212,542 guns, 320,406 kilograms of powder, 92,088,670 cartridges, 16,712 swords, 91 cannon 12 mitrailleurs and 29,500 shells. Since the outbreak of the present rebellion in the Philippines the government has sent 27,763 soldiers, 881 officers, of whom 9 were generals; 43,100 guns, 21 cannon, 24,910 kilograms of powder, 1,726,585 cartridges and 30,664 shells.

IMPORTS OF DUTIABLE SUGAR.

The bureau of statistics of the Treasury department has prepared a statement showing approximately the amount and value of sugars which last year were imported from the countries now paying an export bounty on sugar and upon which the department has declared a countervailing duty equal to the bounty paid. The statement shows the total imports of dutiable sugar during the last fiscal year to have been 4,288,572,584 pounds, testing not above No. 16 Dutch standard and valued at \$9,973,652, and 92,831,103 pounds, testing above 16 and valued at \$1,928,150. Of these totals 1,604,233,071 pounds, valued at \$29,844,019 were imported from Germany; 105,138,128 pounds, valued at \$1,957,027, from Austria-Hungary; 46,910,759 pounds, valued at \$915,477, from Argentine republic, and 92,169,241 pounds, valued at \$1,421,317, from France. The sugar imported from the Argentine republic was cane exclusively, and that from the other countries was exclusively beet sugar.

The department has no statistics at hand showing the amount of sugars imported from the Netherlands. —N. Y. *Shipping List*, Oct. 2.

COMPLETE figures on Mexican foreign trade show that the United States now supplies 52 per cent of the imports instead of 45 per cent, as in 1895. England furnished 17 per cent, against 19 per cent. French imports have not changed in value, and their percentage of the total trade has thus fallen about 2½ per cent. Germany has maintained its proportion of 10 per cent, while Spain and other countries together continue to contribute 8 per cent.

DR. SCHREIER of New Jersey recommends permanganate of potash as a solution of the mosquito problem. He has killed every germ in a 1,000 gallon tank of water by dropping in a small pinch, and he believes that by the use of the chemical the state can rid every swamp of the embryo pests and wipe the mosquito off the face of the earth. We admit that exterminating mosquitoes in New Jersey will remove a very large percentage of them, but we doubt the assertion that it will wipe them off the face of the earth. It must be remembered that a very respectable portion of the earth's surface lies outside the state of New Jersey.

A LONDON press dispatch of October 3rd says:—A blue book, consisting of the report of the royal commission on the West India sugar industry, has been issued. It finds that industry to be in danger of extinction, owing to the bounty system and protective tariffs, and it is suggested that the measures of relief should include the encouragement of trade in fruit with New York. It is proposed that a grant of money from the Imperial Treasury should be made to encourage this trade, and besides, the report recommends a loan of £120,000 for Barbadoes for the establishment of central factories, and it also suggests grants of £200,000 to build roads and settle the laboring population of the islands, as peasant proprietors.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Subscription: \$3.00 per annum for Brazil;
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Cruzeta 36a.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1897.

If the government really wishes to improve its financial condition, which we do not doubt, the speediest way to secure that desideratum will be to reduce import duties. It may not be to the advantage of the industries established here under the protection of these high tariffs, but they will perhaps suffer much less than they anticipate. A reduction in duties will tend to cheapen imported goods and will lead to an increased importation, which implies an increase in the customs revenue. This result has been repeatedly experienced in other countries. At one time in the United States a decrease in import duties so increased the revenues that the surplus in the treasury became an embarrassment. As the financial question is by far the most important one in Brazil at this moment, congress will be fully justified in adopting any measure of relief, regardless of the interests of others. Poor as the people are, we are confident that a reduction in duties and other official charges on imports will greatly stimulate consumption, and will add largely to the revenues derived from that source.

It seems to us that the newspapers which are opposing the increase of fares on the Botanical Garden train lines are taking a very short-sighted view of the case. No one is indifferent to the interests of the public in this matter, and few believe that those interests are really prejudiced. There is not a capitalist, professional man, merchant, official, or laborer using these trains who is not receiving more to-day than when these fares were established. Rents, interest, prices, wages, everything, have gone up—but the train fares remain unchanged. And so great has been the change that one is now able to ride from the Carioca to the Lago do Machado—a distance of nearly two miles—for the equivalent of three farthings. Such a fare is ridiculous! Many public companies have already been permitted to increase their rates, and we are now told that the fares on the Central railway, postage, postoffice box-rents, water rates, etc., are to be considerably increased next year. If that is so, why should not the train lines increase their fares also? Is it possible that the train lines and the drainage company of this city are to be the only ones not privileged to protect themselves against the depreciation of the currency? It would be a very unjust discrimination. There is not a laborer using these trains who is not receiving twice or three the wages he received when the currency was at par. And we find the trolley drivers receiving five milreis now for a service they were then willing to render for one milreis. It is well to be just. We do not care to pay an excessive fare any more than anyone else, but we can not fail to see the justice of the claim to higher fares

on these lines, and we are willing to pay it. A great part of the Botanical Garden tram company's expenditures is in gold, and to meet them it must have higher receipts. To pay dividends, the company is obliged to restrict many expenditures for the better preservation of its permanent way and rolling stock, and to suspend the extension of its electric service. The public is interested in a good service, and in the extension of the electric trams to Botafogo and the Botanical Garden, and we do not entertain a doubt that the increased fares will be cheerfully paid in order to secure these benefits. We understand that the company proposes to continue extending its electric service as soon as the increased fares are allowed, and in our opinion it would be a very short-sighted policy to prevent its doing so—and that by refusing to re-establish fares which were paid for many years in a more valuable currency without a thought of complaint.

THE CRISIS.

Councillor Lourenço de Albuquerque, in his lecture at the Exchange, made the following comparative statement of the public indebtedness of Brazil in 1889 and the present debt of the country:

	1889	1897
Gold debt:		
Foreign	253,913,618\$700	335,765,095\$700
Internal:		
Loan of 1868,	18,933,500\$000	11,752,000\$000
" " 1879,	34,233,518\$000	21,679,000\$000
" " 1889,	103,611,015\$000	103,691,000\$000
Converted bonds,		121,655,000\$000
Total gold debt,	116,823,618\$700	666,575,095\$700
Currency debt:		
Bonded,	382,493,318\$300	365,024,411\$160
Paper money,	185,819,213\$300	792,335,393\$300
Exchange bills and deposits,	31,909,810\$700	91,180,533\$110
Total currency debt,	599,222,342\$300	1,248,540,337\$370

From these figures it will be seen that the increase in the gold debt in eight years has been 189,751,467\$000 and that in the currency debt 743,338,329\$300. It must be noted that the public debt of the country has thus grown in spite of more burdensome taxes whose increase, although it has never ceased to progress has been totally insufficient to keep pace with the extravagance of the government.

But the difference against the present situation is even more unfavorable than it appears from the foregoing figures, for in 1889 there was in the treasury the unexpended product of loans amounting to 153,074,695\$171, while at present the treasury seems to be nearly empty, its sole available resources apparently consisting of 91,341,000\$ in recalled bonds, whose release at the present time would, in the opinion of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies, be extremely detrimental to the credit of the country.

And when we reflect that there is little prospect of any reduction in public expenditure, that the commercial depression is so severely felt that people of all classes find it almost impossible to make their incomes meet the outlay required even for articles of prime necessity, that congress has now been sitting for six months without having adopted a single useful measure for the relief of the people, who in this distressed condition are threatened with new and exceedingly burdensome taxation, and that certain designing schemers are obviously endeavoring to aggravate the present state of affairs in order to have a pretext for the re-establishment of a military dictatorship, we are obliged to acknowledge that the situation is gloomy indeed and that it imperiously demands the united and most strenuous efforts of all patriotic citizens to ward off impending calamities.

The government's estimate of 250,000\$ for the revenue to be derived from import duties in 1898 has been reduced by the budget committee of the chamber of deputies to 222,000,000\$. In order to cover the difference of 28,000,000\$, the increase in taxation to which we referred in our last issue has been proposed.

"In 1896," says the budget committee in reporting the revenue bill, "for the first time in 20 years has there been a deficit in the deposits account. This account shows deposits to the amount of 49,916,977\$830 and withdrawals to that of 58,280,144\$991, leaving, consequently, a deficit of 17,353,165\$141. This made a difference of over 22,000,000\$ in this account. The deficit originates almost totally in two items: the government savings bank (caixa econômica) and deposits from various sources. The deposits in the government savings banks amounted to 11,498,210\$637 and the withdrawals to 19,553,143\$28, the difference being 8,354,932\$801, of which 6,035,000\$ belongs to the Federal Capital.

The balance in favor of depositors at the government savings banks was thus reduced

from 74,580,461\$446 to 66,245,531\$555. These figures demand serious reflection. There is no doubt that in 1896 public confidence in the treasury suffered immensely, and for no one is it a secret that in the month of September in this capital there was a run on the government savings bank, that could only be met with the means which the treasury hastened to furnish."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

OCT. 26.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—A quarrel between Deputies Coelho Lisboa and Saabara led to the suspension of the sitting.

OCT. 27.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber voted a resolution for extending the session to Dec. 4.

OCT. 29.—*Senate.*—The senate adopted the resolution from the chamber of deputies for prolonging the session to the 4th of December.

Chamber of Deputies.—By a vote of 66 to 54 the chamber rejected a motion, offered by Deputy Paulo Ramos, for the immediate discussion of the bill for repealing the law authorizing the lease of the government railways. By a vote of 64 to 57 it also rejected a motion of Deputy Cipriano de Saqueira to ask for the names of employees of the department of industry accused of malversation. A motion of Deputy Timotheo da Costa to ask for information in regard to the change in the schedule of trains on the Central railway, was likewise rejected. In the 3rd discussion of the budget of the war department the vote on the closing of the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Parã was a tie—52 to 52.

OCT. 30.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—By a vote of 70 to 50 it was decided not to close the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Parã.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

An attempt, apparently unsuccessful, has recently been made in Rio Grande do Sul for uniting the exaltistas and cassalistas.

The governors of Parã and Amazonas have signed an agreement for settling the boundary question between the two states.

The *Reforma* of Porto Alegre states that João Francisco's men have harshly murdered the federalist Capt. José Ayres da Rocha.

The São Paulo police battalion which recently returned from Canudos, had an effective force of 355. It lost 11 soldiers killed in combat and 3 dying of illness, and 2 officers and 24 soldiers wounded.

Julio de Castilhos has sent a police force against the muckers in the Nova Petropolis colony, who are reported to have killed a man named Müller, and threatened to attack the colonial town. The muckers belong to a religious sect that give trouble some years ago in the time of the empire.

The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 28th ult. denounces in measured terms the inhuman slaughter of prisoners taken at Canudos. The *Commercio* accuses Gen. Arthur Oscar of giving the order for cutting the prisoners' throats, and compares it with the recent dismissal from the army of an English officer who gave orders for the decapitation of the body of an African chief.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Large crowds assembled to witness the return of the "Batalhão Paulista" from Canudos, but I did not notice any of the delirious symptoms which of late have been the province of the army of the papers. The people were perfectly orderly and good-natured, but by no means without a phlegmatic Englishman would call enthusiastic.

A commission for the purpose of welcoming the returning soldiers collected about 20,000\$, part of which was at once expended in the purchase of five hundred and forty-seven laurel wreaths to be presented to them as a reward for their services; the remainder of the sum, it is understood, is to be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of those members of the battalion who fell at Canudos, as well as to the education of a very limited number of youthful jagunço prisoners. The jagunços who fell at and after Canudos are understood not to have left any widows or orphans to speak of.

The men themselves looked sick and harassed, and there were signs that their fighting kit could not have been of a very serviceable kind originally.

What will they do with their 517 wreaths? No doubt, it is easy to imagine the delight with which the weary warriors returning from their hard fought field, — from wet bivouacs, from saint starvation, from the stench of mud and buried corpses, from battle malarial, and such death and also from other forms of stark devility of which the least sold the soonest muddled — would receive the glorious wreath of laurel leaves, if they happened to possess any smattering of a classical education. But in the opposite case?

Imaginary dialogue between two pragas of the *Batalhão Paulista*:

"Para que serve esta coroa de louros? Será para comer?"

"Quem sabe? Autes não desce o colore mesmo. Já se foi o tempo em que os trovadores viviam de sonetos; hoje vivem da realidade."

Let us hope the camera municipal may not return the lead of the commission by changing the names of any more of our streets. In order to do honor to soldiers who have done their duty, it is not, surely, necessary to annoy the public. What harm, for instance, did Colonel Moreira Cesar ever do to the municipality of Rio, that his name should be held up to universal execration by being substituted for that of the time-honored, the immortal "Rua do Ouvidor"? Has the "Rua do Ouvidor," the beloved of our youth, really gone for good?

"Tell me, friend, in good Brazilian, if your soul it will not bore,
"Shall I never, when I've limed on the glorious golden shore,
"Ramble down a golden alley called the Rua d'Ouvidor?"
—Quilts the Raven:—Severmore!

But perhaps the Rio camera may change its mind. Such a change might be an improvement. It could scarcely lose by so doing; and this, surely, is a tribute which it is not lawful to pay unto Cesar.

Then again mistakes are made, even in the best regulated families. Cabo Roque is not in the slightest degree dead; yet here we have been keeping his memory green by calling a street after him. Indeed, if Cabo Roque had not arrived on the scene a very little too soon, he would have had an opportunity of exchanging winks with his own statue, done by an eminent "Paulista" sculptor! The artist in fact had just executed a rough design in plaster when the original came walking in on him like the statue of the Comendador in *Dan Giovanni*! At least so the story goes.

There was a "gentleman's race" at the Hippodromo on Sunday last, but it was scarcely a success. One of the animals entered was not allowed to run, on the ground that it was a known race-horse. In consequence of this decision several riders scratched their mounts.

Three horses came to the post; one, it is said, being ridden by a professional jockey who, it is further stated, was guilty of unfair riding during the race, for which, after it was over, he was enthusiastically housewiped by one of the other riders. It would seem as if this "gentleman's race" stood in need of a little more support among gentlemen.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Santos Improvements Co. has invited proposals for the construction of a railway from Cubatão to Pindamon.

From this time forward all children over three years of age will pay fares on the suburban trains of the Central railway.

The congress of Nicaragua has authorized the President to sell the state railways. Are all the state lines on this continent to be placed on the market at once?

The government has authorized the broadening of the gauge of the train line to Tijuca from 60 centimetres to 1.44 metres. This will pretty much absorb the old carriage road.

A new time-table was inaugurated on the Leopoldina lines yesterday. The ferry-boat which connects with the railway train on the Contagallo line, will leave the Caes Pharoux at 3.30 a. m.

An *edital* has been published calling for tenders for the lease of the Biturité, Sul de Pernambuco, Central de Pernambuco, Paulo Afonso and S. Francisco railways, for which no tenders were received under the first call.

The São Paulo *Diário Popular* of the 25th ult. says:—"We know that the syndicate is already organized for the construction of an electric tramway, the concession given by the municipal council to Drs. Gualco & Souza. Also the engineers in charge of the service have already embarked for this capital."

—Would it not be well for Dr. Passos to prepare a few common-sense rules for the information of the public. On Friday morning last inquiries were made at the Central station if tickets could be purchased that day for the next morning's express, and the reply was—"yes; between 1 and 7 p. m." About 3 p. m. a messenger was sent for the tickets, and was informed that they could be purchased only the next morning. Now which was right? We have on one previous occasion purchased tickets for the morning express on the preceding day? Has that privilege been changed, and if so why is it not advertised? There is altogether too much indifference at the Central station about the convenience of the public, and it is time some salutary change were made.

LOCAL NOTES.

The sittings of congress have again been protracted—this time to December 4th.

The minister of industry has transferred the immigrants' station at Pinheiros, to the minister of war.

The return of the minister of war has caused the acting minister, Gen. Cantuaria, to resume his duties as adjutant general.

For the 3rd quarter of the present year the police authorities of this city reported 508 crimes committed by 501 criminals, of whom 436 were arrested.

We regret to hear that Dr. Havelburg has retired from the responsible post of physician to the Hospital dos Lazeros, where he has rendered such signal services in his profession.

—Probably there is no capital in the world at this moment so infested by dirty and noisy lottery-ticket sellers, as Rio de Janeiro. And it is a distinction which reflects no honor upon its people.

—Why is it necessary to repair certain streets so often? We have known the pavement repairing gang to go over a street three or four times a year. Would it not be good economy to do the work better?

—In consequence of the quarrel which led to the suspension of the sitting of the chamber of deputies on Tuesday, Deputy Coelho Lisboa sent Deputy Seabra a challenge, which was declined by the latter.

—It is telegraphed from Buenos Aires that Mr. Samuel Hatridge has prosecuted the Brazilian consul there for libel. The consul is evidently making himself unpleasantly conspicuous in Buenos Aires.

—As the police seem incapable of stopping burglaries in this city, would it not be well to authorize householders to shoot these freebooters on sight. Something surely ought to be done to stop their depredations.

—A commission of the Instituto Historico presented a Brazilian flag to Lieut. Gerlach on the 29th ult., which is to be hoisted somewhere in the antarctic regions on October 28th, 1898. Perhaps it will fly from the south pole.

—The federal republican party proposes to offer a banquet to Gen. Glycerio, its founder and chief, on the 15th inst. The party has much to feel grateful for and will doubtless find words appropriate for the occasion.

—There are complaints against the carelessness of the bicyclists who frequent the public garden on Campo d'Acclimação. We heartily commend the opening of these parks to the bicyclists, but we can not commend their abuse of the favor.

—Could not something be done toward instructing a certain class of young men of the impropriety of knocking off the ashes of their cigars and cigarettes on the train car seats. It is bad enough to breathe their smoke without sitting on the ashes.

—Capt. Bruno Brandão and his family, who wish to change their residence, went out with their servants on Tuesday to look for a house. On returning home, at 7 o'clock p.m., they found that in their absence they had been visited by burglars who carried off 3,000 in money and a large quantity of jewelry.

—We have neglected to state that the board of directors of the Strangers' Hospital have re-elected the same officers for the present year that were in charge last year. The hospital work is going on regularly and everything is in readiness for any emergency. The report for the past year will soon be ready for distribution.

—On opening the hatches of the steamer *Horax* after her arrival in this port, two corpses in an advanced state of decomposition were found in the hold. It is supposed that after the steamer was loaded at Liverpool two of the stowaways remained in the hold, where they were inadvertently imprisoned by the closing of the hatches.

—A New York telegram of the 29th ult., announces the sudden death, from apoplexy, of Henry George, the famous land reformer. He was a candidate for the mayoralty of Greater New York and had been directing special attention to the defeat of Tammany, which he described as a den of imbeciles and thieves. He was a man of great ability and force of character, and he also had the courage of his opinions.

—The demographic report for the second half of September shows 515 births, 541 deaths and 141 marriages. There were 12,351 port arrivals and to 928 departures. The following contagious diseases were registered: measles 1, beriberi 6, pulmonary consumption 8. There were no deaths from yellow fever during the month. The temperature of the month was 14.6 minimum, 19.62 average and 30, Centigrade, maximum.

—Consul-General William T. Townes, whose resignation was recently accepted by the United States government, left for New York on Saturday last on the German steamer *Catalina*. Mr. Townes has spent four years at this port and takes away with him the esteem and good wishes of a wide circle of friends, as well as the respect and confidence of the business men of all nationalities with whom he was frequently brought into contact.

—On Tuesday night buildings Nos 20 and 22 Rua Barão de Itapagipe, were completely destroyed by fire. The former was occupied by a grocery, whose owner succeeded in saving nearly all of his goods, his loss being only about 1,000, which was covered by insurance. The building was also insured. At building No. 22 resided two sisters of Admiral Guillobel, who lost all their clothing, furniture and jewelry and all the money that they had in the house.

—As far as we are aware, not a single organ of the native press, except the *Commercio de S. Paulo*, has had the courage to protest against the military atrocities committed in Bahia. We do not know whether these journals are aware that the effect of their silence is to discredit their country by leading foreigners to believe that Brazilians acquiesce in such atrocities. If they wish to remove the impression thus caused, they should advise their government to imitate that of England, which, as is related in Sunday's issue of the *Jornal do Commercio* of this city, promptly caused to be cashiered an officer who had mutilated the body of a dead African chief.

—It will be remembered that last year, in October, we were denounced and grossly abused for certain statements about the situation, which were characterized as false and unfounded. One of these statements was to the effect that there was a run on the government savings bank. Our statement was based on the simple fact that crowds were to be seen daily in front of the savings bank, waiting an opportunity to get inside. And because of so simple an inference, we were called an enemy of the country, an inventor of false news—and all that. By a reference to the report of the deputies' budget committee, an extract from which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that not only were we right, but that the treasury was actually sending money to the bank at the time to meet the demands of depositors!

—The campaign circular issued on the 28th ult. by the delegates to the convention of the federal republican party, like that of the republican party, is a very weak political document. It begins in an aggressive, intolerant and vigorous tone, but, as it progresses, the style becomes loose and rambling. The statements which it contains are inaccurate, confused, contradictory, inconsistent and illogical, and furnish powerful arguments to the enemies of the institutions of the country. It very correctly asserts that changes in institutions when not in harmony with the character and wishes of the people, are baneful and that under the republic all the abuses committed under the monarchy have reappeared in an aggravated form. What the party fails to do is to show that it is free from responsibility for these abuses, or that it deserves the confidence of those who wish to see such abuses disappear.

—An apparition, described as a woman who is sometimes headless and at other times has a head crowned with long and abundant hair, is creating a sensation in Laranjeiras. Every night (so the story goes), when the clock strikes midnight, the hoot of an owl is heard and the apparition glides through space and seats herself on the steps of a hydrant, where she remains in silence until cock-crow. On one occasion five of the boldest young men in Laranjeiras determined to investigate the mystery. But when the apparition stopped before them and, with a tragic and imperious gesture, bade them begone, they fled in terror. Then a squad of policemen confronted the phanton, but when the latter, undaunted by the bullets of the revolvers that the policemen discharged, continued to advance toward them, they too took to their heels. Perhaps the mysterious visitant has some connection with the burglaries that have been recently committed in Rua Alice and the neighboring streets.

—Last year, our readers will remember, when ladies of this city went to decorate with flowers the graves of the revolutionists who lost their lives in resisting the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, they were prevented by a large body of soldiers from entering the Paqueta cemetery. On Sunday they again went to strew with flowers the graves of their dead and on this occasion, we are pleased to learn, they found no troops at the cemetery, nor were they in any way molested or hindered in the performance of their pious duty. The military authorities in not repeating their arbitrary and intolerant behavior have displayed good sense and an awakening comprehension of what is required by respect for law and for personal rights. Our reason for thus attributing to the military authorities and not to the President the responsibility for what occurred last year is that the President was at that time dangerously ill and was doubtless unaware of the abuse of power and flagrant violation of the law committed by his subordinates.

DIED.

—CROOK. — On the 23rd ult., at his residence in São Paulo, N. 104 Rua Ypiranga, of pleurisy, HUGH CROOK, aged 35 years. Much lamented.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

—*O Gênio da Verdadeira Educação*; an address to the students of the Collegio Americano Granbery on 21st June last, by Rev. E. A. Tilly, on the occasion of the closing exercises of the year. It is published by the Casa Publicadora Methodist, of Sr Rua da Assembleia.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The British cruiser *Retribution* is leaving for Montevideo to-morrow, and the American cruiser *Cincinnati* on the following day.

—The government has ordered the adoption of a common code of signals for all Brazilian ports. The diversity of these signals has thus far been an embarrassment to navigators.

—The commandant and several officers of the German cruiser *Gneisenau* left for Thiersopolis on Saturday last on a visit of some days duration. A more picturesque place it will be difficult to find, and we are confident they will thoroughly enjoy the excursion.

—United States Consul Hill, at Santos, Brazil, in a report to the state department, suggests to the shipping interests that in chartering vessels for that port with the intention of escaping duties the words "free of wharfage and dock dues" should be inserted. The authorities recently held that the words "free of wharfage" alone were not sufficient to exempt craft from the charges of the dock company, and this cost the American bark *Virginia* of MacLias, Me., \$300. — *N. Y. Shipping List*, Sept. 25.

—The American cruiser *Cincinnati*, Capt. C. M. Chester commanding, entered this port on the 28th ult., and after a brief delay will proceed to Montevideo where she is to assume the post of flagship to the South Atlantic squadron. The *Cincinnati* is a steel protected cruiser of 3,213 tons, 10,000 horse-power engines, and carries 11 guns.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The government cartridge factory at Realengo is to suspend work because its appropriation is exhausted.

—The national laboratory has condemned a quantity of *Aguardiente do Molino* as containing noxious substances.

—The customs inspector announces that hereafter all merchandise except inflammables, dispatched *sobrie agna*, shall be conferred at armazem No. 15.

—A Santos telegram of the 28th announces that work in the docks had returned to its normal condition. The company has a full force of laborers.

—It is stated that some "raided" commercial bills of the Banco do Commercio have appeared on this market, and the police are investigating the matter.

—The bill has been sanctioned which forbids the importation or manufacture of labels designed for use on national products and to make them appear to be of foreign production.

—We are unable to learn what American business men are interested in the exhibition scheme which is seeking favors from congress. Will José Carlos de Carvalho inform us who he is representing?

—A São Paulo telegram of the 28th announces the death of Mr. Charles Nielsen, who had been manager of various banking establishments in that city and was lately superintendent of the Banco do Commercio e Industria.

—In some circles confidence is expressed that we shall soon have an improvement in business, providing congress does not further muddle matters. Others think that a revival in business is not likely to occur before the end of summer.

—According to a Montevideo telegram of the 28th, the Galveston cable company has collected \$600,000 from the Chilean government as a subsidy for transmitting state telegrams free. How about that project of tax in Argentina? Was it proposed to overlook the subsidy received by the Galveston company?

—The agent of an American industrial exposition, Sr. Santiago Paz, who has offices in Rua Visconde de Iguazu, has complained to the police of an employee named Raul Radich, whom he charges with the abstraction of various articles belonging to exhibitors, such as two bicycles, a guitar, a mandolin, 14 boxes of ladies collars, two revolvers and a large quantity of perfumery. In defence Radich insists that he had permission to withdraw and sell the said articles. The police have ordered the apprehension of all the articles in question.

—According to an exchange the Hamburg colonization project, which has been mentioned in these columns, consists of a company with a capital of £75,000, an accord with the Hamburg and Bremen steamship companies to transport the emigrants, and a plan to settle 60,000 hectares of land already required in the state of Santa-Catharina. The company proposes to construct a railway from Deserto to S. Francisco, passing through Joinville and Blumenau. The success of such a project will undoubtedly be of great benefit to Brazil.

—Other opportunities for manufacturers are various new enterprises under contemplation in Brazil, among them being a system of waterworks in the province of São Paulo, and of water or illuminating works in São Carlos de Pinhal, Rio Claro, Araraquara, Lenos, Brotas and Porto Ferreira. In the city of São Paulo a water meter of American invention is said to be in general use, and most of the apparatus used in water, gas and electric lighting works has been furnished either by this country or England. — *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 29.

—A Pará telegram of the 28th says that a bad impression has been created there by the news that the Pará customs inspector is to be prosecuted for exceeding his appropriations. It is claimed that the extensions to the custom-house which he has executed, are not only indispensable, but were within the appropriation. In that case the good people of Pará should not be disturbed by the inspector who has been able to prove himself innocent. There has been so much laxity in the use of public money that the government is right in exacting strict responsibility from every official.

—The privilege accorded to the Botanical Garden company to supply electric power has enabled us to make a much needed change in our printing office in the shape of a five-horse power electric motor of the Thompson-Houston system. The motor was provided by Mr. James Mitchell, and the connections were put in by Mr. F. W. Robinson, electrical engineer of the Botanical Garden company. The excellence of the work done bears good testimony to the skill and experience of both of these gentlemen, while the smooth running and strength of the motor itself is evidence beyond question of the superior excellence of the Thompson-Houston machinery.

—Retrenchment and economy are good things to talk about, but when they touch a military establishment, whose necessity is rarely defended, no one appears to have the courage of applying them. Military schools, arsenals, useless battalions, unnecessary ships, etc., must therefore be continued, no matter what they cost.

COFFEE NOTES

—The frequent rains which we have had lately are evidently improving the prospects of the next crop. We hear no more assertions about the injuries from drought, etc., from which it may be assumed that the planters have really nothing to complain of. In many localities the October blossoming was reported to be good.

—A Toledo, Ohio, dispatch of October 4th says: "The Havenmeyer-Arbuckle coffee warfare has been renewed. The Wholesale Grocers' Association has issued a circular espousing the cause of Arbuckle, and requesting all members not to buy of the Woolson-Havenmeyer men. Local Woolson representatives say that a war of retaliation and of extermination will now begin. The proclamation of the wholesale grocers has caused much excitement in business circles in Ohio. It is said that the Woolsons are preparing a cut in prices."

—Washington, the state, may yet vie with Java or Brazil as a coffee producer, or so think some of her sanguine newspaper editors. According to the latter there is an old farmer at Medford Lake, Wash., who planted a number of coffee bushes in his garden several years ago, and they are now in fine condition, being just ready to yield their fourth crop. The product is much finer in flavor than the imported berry, and so on, and so on. All this sounds very familiar, for has not the old farmer cropped up often before in other parts of the country and told how he was getting a crop of berries from bushes a year old. In Brazil, with a much more favorable climate they cannot prevail upon the coffee tree to bear before its fourth year. Hence we conclude that these Washington coffee trees are not coffee trees at all. Possibly the agriculturist of Medford Lake drew his knowledge of farming from Mark Twain's brief essay on the subject. If so, he has probably confounded green coffee beans with something else. — *Merchants' Review*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The municipal budget for 1898 asks for appropriations to an aggregate of 16,050,000, and estimates the receipts at 15,749,000.

—The government will open a credit of 156,000 to pay the operatives of the Realengo cartridge factory during the current year.

—The receipts of the revenue office (*trezoreria*) of this city for last month amounted to 1,578,802.52, against 1,948,764.915 in the corresponding month of 1896. The amount collected in the ten months ending October 31 was 11,708,957.165 in 1897, against 11,706,674.935 in 1896.

—The President signed a supplementary credit yesterday for 618,750, to cover salaries of senators and deputies during the second extension of the present session of congress. Of this amount, 141,750 go to senators, and 477,000 to the deputies. This illustrates the sincerity of congress in the matter of economies.

—Even without the assistance of the Rio de Janeiro correspondent of the *Times*, we are only too well aware that the financial position of the Brazilian government is really very grave. The revenue shows a steady and alarming decrease, and a deficit of £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 sterling will have to be faced by the treasury; so that it is no wonder that Brazilians feel disheartened at the present state of the national finances. "The only feasible way to confront the national liabilities," the correspondent says, "is to sell the Central railway," which he describes as "a valuable property, but rapidly deteriorating." The existing law gives the government power to dispose of the railway, but provides that a large proportion of the purchase money must be applied to the redemption of paper money. A new law would therefore be necessary to allow the proceeds of the sale to be used for meeting current obligations. The prospect that the present season's coffee crop will considerably exceed last season's is discounted by the fact that the low prices now ruling are entirely due to overproduction. — *Financial View*, Oct. 9.

—A Washington press dispatch of September 28th says: "Senhor Mendonça, the Brazilian minister, will have an article in the next bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics on Brazil's resources and fiscal condition. It shows in detail the debt and income of Brazil. In round numbers the debt, including the obligations on outstanding paper money, amounts to \$547,527,600, or a per capita of \$5.15. Against this the minister specifies a few of the resources of the government, including railways, the debt of Uruguay and of Paraguay, etc., which amount to more than a fourth of the debt. The values of other items of governmental ownership, including the public lands, public buildings and the telegraph lines, as well as all other federal property, are not estimated, but in the aggregate would amount to a large sum."

—The national government having given the public lands to the states, in which they are situated, that item represents nothing as an asset in the national balance-sheet. — *Ed. News*.

Julia Rollins	Baltimore	29 Aug.
James W. Elmer	New York	21 Sept.
Jenny	Cardiff	—
Joachim	Hamburg	—
Kivildale	London	25 Sept.
Kenyon	Antwerp	12 Sept.
Louis	Rangoon	30 Aug.
Lucinda Sullivan	New York	21 Sept.
Lauriston	Rangoon	5 Sept.
Mariposa	Orlando	12 Sept.
Mary E. Buntell	Chicoutimi	—
Meadon	Sabine Pass	27 Aug.
Maria Emilia	Oporto	26 Sept.
Maryory Glen	Cardiff	18 Sept.
Monsieur	Pensacola	—
Mitella	Hamburg	—
Marloway	Rangoon	20 Sept.
Mohd	Brunswick	—
Marion S. Harris	New York	—
Nor	Hamburg	—
Nimbus	New York	17 Sept.
Oseberg	Quebec	—
Prince Regent	Parapara	14 Sept.
Prince Anadol	Pensacola	22 Sept.
Prince Louis	Cardiff	—
Prince Victor	Leith	1 Oct.
Pharo	Marselles	3 Oct.
Phoebe	Portland	—
Robert S. Bonard	Mobile	—
R. F. Feltgen	Portland	—
Robertson	Savannah	20 Sept.
Spruce	Uporto	—
Vasco da Gama	Hamburg	14 Aug.
Victoria	Stockholm	21 Aug.
Varene	Hamburg	26 Aug.
Wild Wood	Hamburg	—
Wilhelmine	Hamburg	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Oct. 25	Hortox Brit.	Liverpool* 23 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
25	V. de Montevideo Fr.	Batimore 27 ds.	Chargers Reunis.
25	Seyeri Brit.	Batimore 25 ds.	Levering & Co.
26	Oravia Brit.	Liverpool* 18 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
26	Orcania Brit.	Batimore 18 ds.	do
26	Portugal Fr.	Batimore 18 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
26	Santos Ger.	Hamburg* 21 ds.	Rd. Johnston & Co.
26	Buffon Brit.	New York 3 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
26	Victoria Ital.	River Plate 3 ds.	La Veloce.
26	Cordillere Fr.	do 67 hs.	Messageries Maritimes.
26	Bratsberg Nor.	Buenos Aires 7 hs.	Luz Campos.
27	Schunberg Ger.	Bremen* 25 ds.	Herman Stoltz & Co.
27	Bine Cross Brit.	Cardiff* 25 ds.	Lage Irmãos.
28	Catania Ger.	Santos 22 hs.	Rd. Johnston & Co.
29	Alicia Ital.	Genoa* 27 ds.	C. Crest & Co.
29	Deak Aust.	Santos 2 ds.	Rombauer & Co.
29	Orion Aust.	do 1 d.	do
29	Georgian Prince Br.	do 1 d.	Onayle, Davidson & Co.
29	Aquilaine Fr.	Marselles* 20 ds.	Rd. Valtas & Co.
31	Malapan Fr.	Bordeaux* 30 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
31	Porto Alegre Ger.	Hamburg* 24 ds.	Rd. Johnston & Co.
31	Meridosa Ger.	Santos 18 hs.	do
31	Citta di Genova Ital.	Genoa* 19 d	La Veloce.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Oct. 25	Mascotte Brit.	Santa Lucia.	Ballast.
25	King Widdya Brit.	New York.	Coffee.
25	Patagonia Ger.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
26	Orcania Brit.	Liverpool*	do
26	Ashmore Brit.	Calcutta	do
26	Szent Istvan Aust.	Santos.	Sundries.
27	V. de Montevideo Fr.	Batimore*	do
27	Conillere Fr.	Bordeaux*	do
27	Victoria Ital.	Genoa*	do
27	Mantola Brit.	New York.	do
27	Oravia Brit.	do	do
28	Portugal Fr.	River Plate	do
28	Santos Ger.	Santos.	do
29	Mexican Prince Br.	New York.	Sundries.
29	Catania Ger.	Trieste.	Coffee.
30	Deak Aust.	Santa Lucia	Sundries.
30	Tolosa Br.	Santos	Ballast.
30	Alicia Ital.	do	sundries.
30	Schunberg G.	do	do
31	Hortox Brit.	New York.*	do
31	Buffon Br.	River Plate.*	do
31	Aquilaine Fr.	Santos.	do
31	Citta di Genova Ital.	do	do

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- October 30th

Circulation		Public Funds	
262,135,000\$	Stock 5 1/2% currency (apaher)	—	930,000— 417,000
102,625,000	Bonds 1895	—	915,000— 340,000
124,625,000	Stock 4 1/2% (1901), converted	—	1,202,000— 1,200,000
11,742,000	Gold Loan, 1895, 6 1/2%	—	2,450,000— 2,500,000
24,377,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2%	—	—
19,350,000	do do 1889, 4 1/2%	—	1,570,000—
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	—	—
10,000,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%	—	—
65,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 9 1/2%	—	665,000— 161,000
24,085,000	Emprestimo Municipal	—	—
Capital		Banks	
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8,000— July 97
70,000,000	do 2nd series	200	5 000— July 97
24,000,000	Constructor	200	3 000— Jan. 96
10,000,000	Credito Movel	200	6 000— July 97
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	3 000— July 97
10,000,000	do 2nd series	200	9 000— Jan. 97
118,250,500	Nacional Brasileiro	200	6 000— July 97
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	9 000— July 97
—	Rural e Hypothecario	200	4 500— July 97
—	do 2nd series	200	—
Capital		Railways	
3,600,000\$	Caravelas a Aymores	100\$	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina	200	—
16,000,000	Muzambinho	100	5,500— 5,500
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	—
—	do 2nd series	200	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	—
70,000,000	Uniao Suroccidental	200	—
—	do 2nd series	200	—
23,000,000	Viacao Ferra Sampaio	200	—
Capital		Tramways	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	— Oct. 97
12,000,000	S. Christovao	200	— July 97
Capital		Mills	
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	— Sept. 97
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	6 000— Aug. 99
9,000,000	Cartao	200	10 000— Jan. 99
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	10 000— Aug. 99
500,000	D. Label	200	30 000— Jan. 97
1,200,000	Industrial Miner	200	10 000— Feb. 99
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	8 000— Mar. 99
1,000,000	Petropolis	200	8 000— Mar. 99
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	— July 99
300,000	Santa Luiza	200	10 000— July 97

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, October 31st, 1897.

NAME	TO	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
lug Josephine	870	Oct. 15	Baltimore	Norton, Megaw & Co.
lug Eagle Wing	1076	Oct. 24	New York	Empira Industrial
lug H. M. Attwood	664	21	Quebec	To order
bk Julia Kolliks	862	25	Baltimore	John Moore & Co.
bk Anbardale	575	27	New York	Draga Faicao & Co.
Argentine				
lug M. H. Tower	538	Sept. 18	Mado	Pires Coelho & Irmão.
British				
bk Cambin	1252	Sept. 2	Pensacola	Emp. Industrial
bk Conductor	1068	—	Brunswick	Sonza Alves & Co.
bk R. Elverdale	1134	—	Pensacola	Emp. Industrial
sp King's County	2061	—	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Lancelide	806	—	Mobile	V.W. Guimarães & Co.
bk Dallmania	209	—	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & Co.
sp Cortez	223	—	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Houppmont	2128	—	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
sp Combustion	2179	Oct. 1	Sao Francisco	Sao Paulo Mills
sp Sierra Lucera	1671	—	Rangoon	e & Co.
bk Lanarkshire	850	—	Chem	Emp Industrial
sp Bay of Bengal	1081	—	Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Coringa	1282	—	Pensacola	V. W. Guimarães & C.
Dutch				
bk Victoria	307	Oct. 8	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
German				
bk Germania	525	Oct. 1	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk W. Hammer	122	—	Hull	Gas Co.
sp Alcyone	2148	—	Antwerp	Laurays & Co.
Italian				
bk Giuseppe Pignone	613	Sept. 16	Marselles	D. J. da Silva & Co.
bk V. della Guardia	843	Oct. 6	Marselles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk La Pietra	537	—	Marselles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk Monte Alegre M.	604	—	Marselles	D. J. da Silva & Co.
Norwegian				
bk Charles Dickens	1129	Aug. 25	Hamburg	To order
bk Prince Arthur	1533	—	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Th. Thorsen	420	Sept. 14	Marselles	Avenir & Co.
bk Signal	908	—	Hamburg	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
bk Meteor	413	—	Hersousand	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Stamboul	1167	Oct. 21	Macahé	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk India	334	—	To order	—
bk Frey	234	—	Rio Grande	To order
bk Lager	408	—	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Talsman	425	—	Westerville	Luz Steurica Co.
Portuguese				
bk Tentadora	324	July 20	Cape de Verde	I. A. P. Santos & Co.
sp Occapo	1143	Aug. 25	Illa do Sal	Macelo Junior & Co.
bk Isabel	1481	Sept. 13	Oporto	Macelo Junior & Co.
bk Trimpado	431	—	Mado	Veiga Pinto & Co.
bk Nova Sympathia	741	Oct. 5	Mado	C. Salva & Co.
bk Serela	444	—	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & Co.
Rusian				
sp Columbus	1722	Sept. 6	Greenock	Thellin, R. & Co.
sp Cashier	1367	—	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
Swedish				
bk Sundswall	203	Oct. 13	—	—
bk Otango	870	—	—	H. Stoltz & Co.

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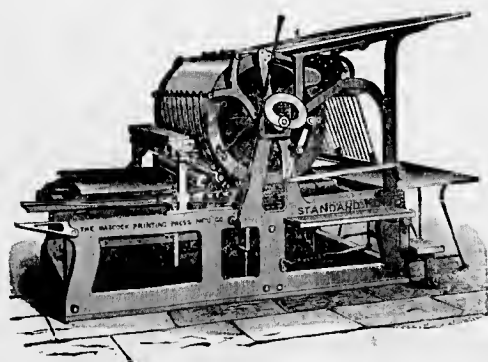
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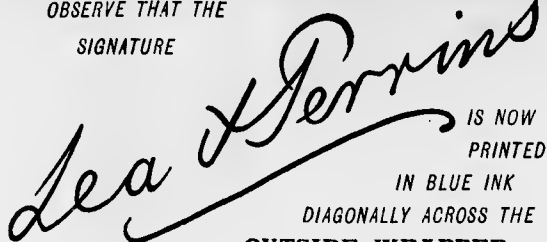
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